An Independent Weekly For Canadians of Japanese Origin

# THE NEW CANADIAN

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# Supreme Court to Test Legality of Orders-in Council

## Evacuees Across Canada Start Campaign to Create Defence Fund

WINNIPEG, Man.—A nation-wide campaign to raise funds to [illegible] the forthcoming legal fight [illegible] the Japanese deportation question is well under way.

Lead has been taken by the Civil Rights Defence Committee [in] Winnipeg, and the Citizenship [Defence] Committee in Toronto. The two organizations are working together to raise a total sum [illegible].

[illegible] Tashme group and the [illegible] Committee have [illegible] a successful fund-[raising] campaign.

[illegible] are being retained in [the] provinces to forestall [illegible] proceeding that [illegible] before the Supreme [Court] decision on the legality of [illegible] P.C. 7355, 7356, [illegible] handed down.

[illegible] K.C. and Robert [illegible] expected to act for [British] Columbia evacuees [illegible] Campbell, K.C., has [been retained] by the Civil Rights [Defence] Committee, while Andrew [illegible] for Ontario.

[illegible] a Joint Committee [illegible] has been formed, and [illegible] this group will also [illegible] lawyer.

[illegible] in B.C., Alberta, [illegible] and Manitoba are [illegible] to send in their contributions to Winnipeg, where funds so accumulated will be kept ready to meet emergencies. Large contributions have been received in Winnipeg from Kaslo, and Revelstoke, with other centres holding themselves ready to follow suit.

## Hearings Start for Tule Lake Repatriates

NEWELL, Calif.—Hearings for more than 3,000 residents of Tule Lake relocation centre who renounced their United States citizenship but who have expressed desire to remain in the United States has been started.

A list of names of persons who have applied for hearings has been posted up, and Charles Rothstein, representative of the Department of Justice has suggested that all persons desiring hearings inspect the lists to make sure their applications have been received and posted.

Fifteen officers are conducting the hearings, and a complete clerical staff is making the necessary records.

Each person who has applied is granted an individual hearing, after which the recommendation of the hearing officers will be reviewed by a separate board.

## *Nisei GIs Guests At Sinatra Broadcast*

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—One hundred and ten Japanese Americans of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, all from Hawaii, were entertained at the Frank Sinatra C.B.S. broadcast from Hollywood on Jan. 2.

Before the broadcast the Nisei heroes were greeted from the stage by Frank Sinatra who spoke of them as "these heroes with Japanese names."

"You'll find some Americans with names like Sinatra, too," he added.

Following the broadcast the Niseis were entertained at a special party at the Hollywood U.S.O.

## "Mitigating Influences" Taken into Account

TORONTO, Ont.—The United States will not deport any Japanese alien or Nisei who renounced American citizenship unless he is found to be repatriable "under standards which have been established for German alien enemies." This statement is made by C. E. Rhetts, Acting Head, War Division of the U.S. Department of Justice in a letter to the Home Mission Conference of North America on Dec. 18, 1945.

**"This determination," the letter added, "will in most cases be made through a hearing procedure, and the standards adopted permit taking into account mitigating circumstances such as hardship to close relatives and the like."**

The Canadian situation is in sharp contrast. The prime minister has stated that signing of repatriation documents is "prima facie evidence that their naturalization should be revoked." The orders-in-council providing for deportation assumes that requests for repatriation manifest sympathy with or support of Japan.

The Japanese in Canada claim that coercion was employed, and opportunity for exercising free choice was not given in the majority of cases.

## Hearing Set for Jan. 24; Noted Constitutional Lawyer to Argue Case for Toronto Committee

by KONIO HIDAKA

TORONTO, Ont.—Legality of the orders-in-council providing for the deportation of Japanese in Canada will be tested at a hearing before the Supreme Court on January 24, Andrew Brewin, Toronto lawyer, announced January 9.

An order-in-council referring the orders to the court for a test was passed by the cabinet after it reviewed a request from the Toronto committee for such action.

A delegation including B. K. Sandwell, editor of Saturday Night, Prof. George V. Tatham, president of the Civil Liberties Association, Andrew Brewin, and Mrs. H. McMillan, made the request during discussions with the federal authorities in Ottawa.

The applications as drafted by the Toronto committee asks the Supreme Court's opinion on the validity of all or sections of the orders-in-council.

J. R. Cartwright, outstanding constitutional authority, is expected to present the argument for the committee.

The provincial governments have been informed of the reference and so far Attorney General Maitland of British Columbia is the only one to state his intention to be represented at the hearing. Mr. Maitland stated that he would support the dominion government's action.

### Deportations to Proceed

OTTAWA—Legal action by the Toronto Committee to challenge the validity of the orders-in-council is not likely to interfere with the departure of 500 to 900 Japanese sometime this month, the Canadian Press reported Jan. 3.

The report said that the date for the departure and other details have not been definitely decided. "It is understood," the report said, "that there have been some complications in completing arrangements with American authorities."

Arrangements are going ahead for the deportation of those whose status is not in doubt, for the most part Japanese nationals who have not applied for cancellation.

## Winnipeg Group Will Withold Action

WINNIPEG, Man.—The Civil Rights Defence Committee here will withhold its scheduled action against deportations through the Court of King's Benches in this province as a result of the federal government's decision to refer the orders-in-council to the Supreme Court.

Plans had been fully completed to have writs issued on behalf of three persons, a Japanese national, a naturalized person and a Canadian-born Japanese when the news arrived, a member of the Defence Committee stated.

OTTAWA—Lack of jobs for them in their homeland may delay to some extent the repatriation of Japanese in Canada who are slated for deportation, according to the Winnipeg Free Press of Jan. 10.

With hundreds of thousands of Japanese out of work in Japan and with the United Nations authorities in Japan with their hands already full of problems involving employment, supplying of food and medical attention, the desire here is not to add to the seriousness of the situation.

Arthur MacNamara, deputy minister of labor, has reported that Canadian authorities are still working out repatriation plans for the speedy repatriation of some [illegible] Japanese and are in consultation with Washington.

## University Students' Protest Government's Deportation Plans

[EDMONTON], Alta.—Labelling [illegible] deport Japanese from [illegible] as "morally reprehensible [illegible] on a Christian basis," [illegible] 100 students from nine [illegible] colleges asked for an [illegible] discussion between [illegible] the provinces for a [illegible] location of the Japan[ese], [the] Canadian Press reported.

[The] Western regional conference [of the] Student Christian [Movement of] Canada was attended [illegible] from universities [of British] Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Queen's, McMaster, Brandon College and [illegible] College.

[illegible] sent to the Federal [illegible] asked for a delay in [illegible] plans because conditions at present would [illegible] by sending large [illegible] Japanese nationals [illegible] Canadians back to [illegible] the situation [illegible] morally reprehensible [illegible] it said. "[illegible] subjecting these [illegible] conditions."

[illegible] sent to [illegible] of Alberta [illegible] present lack of [illegible] and by [illegible] the policy of [illegible] Japanese Canadians [illegible] determined the [illegible] of the provinces [illegible] on desirable dis[illegible] Japanese."

[illegible] made permanent re[illegible] impossible, the [illegible] and further [illegible] delay in finding a suitable [illegible] location policy, likely [illegible] serious and upsetting effects on these Japanese citizens and Canadians generally."

"The manner in which we act in this matter will stand as a test of democratic institutions and the practice of Christian principles. People are judging Christianity on what is done in lands avowedly Christian and discriminative action against Japanese morally degrades these uprooted peoples and us who call ourselves Christians."

## Winnipeg Lawyers Criticize Deportation Plan

WINNIPEG, Man.—Some leading members of the Manitoba bar are sharply critical of the Dominion government's recent action in passing three orders-in-council authorizing the minister of justice under certain conditions to deport Japanese nationals, naturalized Canadians of Japanese race, and, in some cases, even native-born Canadians of Japanese race. The Winnipeg Free Press reported Jan. 5.

Opinions of some leading Winnipeg barristers were given:

**W. W. Kennedy:** "Citizenship with its attendant rights and responsibilities, in a sovereign state such as Canada, is and must remain under national federal control. It is the duty of the federal government to determine who shall be admitted to citizenship, who should be expelled therefrom and under what circumstances, but, in exercising that power, neither race, color nor creed, should be a determining factor."

**G. [illegible]:** "Throughout the war the Dominion government has pursued a devious and discreditable course of conduct in relation to Japanese Canadians and the Free Press has done fine work in defending their rights.

"The recent orders-in-council show that the same course is to be continued even after the war has ended. The public should now demand that the government abandon its wartime system of government, based on the exercise by persons in authority of wide, arbitrary, discretionary powers, and restore the rule of law."

**JUST CAUSE REQUIRED**

**W. P. Fillmore:** "I do not think any Canadian-born or naturalized person should be deported except for just cause, such as acts or expressions of disloyalty, or perhaps being a habitual criminal or where naturalization papers were obtained by fraud or deceit."

**E. J. Tarr:** "There is no justification for treating Canadian citizens of Japanese racial origin any differently from any other Canadian citizens. Any other policy is a flagrant denial of one of the basic principles which we felt were involved in the war. Discrimination against racial groups is vicious not only because of domestic repercussions but also because it undermines a developing international understanding and co-operation."

**J. S. Lamont:** "The fundamental democratic proposition which we have been endeavoring to establish in the last six years of fighting is that human beings are all equal. Certainly we in Canada have always considered that.

"As regards Japanese nationals who want to go back to Japan, by all means let them go," Mr. Lamont continued. "Naturalized Japanese who, while the war was on, clove to the Japanese empire and expressed a desire to go back, should go back. But I see no reason why those who are naturalized and who haven't been guilty of disloyalty shouldn't be allowed to stay in Canada, if they wish to stay."

Persons of Japanese race, who were born in Canada, are just the same as any other native-born Canadians with all the rights and privileges appertaining thereto, he commented.

"What right has British Columbia to say it won't have them or that they can't move around in Canada as freely as other Canadians and exercise their lawful employment wherever they may happen to be?"

**R. R. Goodwin:** "If a naturalization certificate, obtained through proper channels, means anything at all, it certainly shouldn't be nullified by an order-in-council."

**NO SIMILAR ACTION AGAINST GERMANS**

**The fact that no similar action has been taken against German-Canadians shows that this is a question of race discrimination, in the view of Mrs. [illegible] E. Stewart, woman barrister.**

**Mrs. Stewart commented: "Our government, having written a splendid page in Canadian history in the past six years [illegible]**

**(Continued on Page 8)**

# THE NEW CANADIAN

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# Orders-in-Council Challenged

The Department of Justice has consented to refer the question of legality of the orders-in-council P.C. 7355, P.C. 7356 and P.C. 7357 to the Supreme Court of Canada. This is good news to the Japanese Canadians and citizens throughout Canada who are interested in seeing justice done.

It can be assumed now with reasonable certainty that actual deportation proceedings against all classes of Canadian Japanese, including the Japanese nationals, will be halted pending the decision of the Supreme Court. If however, deportation orders are issued to any person not desiring to go to Japan, applications for habeas corpus must be filed at once through a lawyer.

* * *

Although the involved legal aspects of the present case requires specialized knowledge to understand fully, several of the more clearly objectionable features of the three ordrs-in-council may be listed here.

First, the order-in-council, P.C. 7356 which provides for the deportation of certain classes of Japanese is based on the assumption that requests for repatriation made by the Japanese are "prima facie" evidence of disloyalty. In view of the factual evidence and numerous affidavits which indicate that in most cases the question of loyalty had nothing whatever to do with requests for repatriation, this basic assumption is somewhat unreasonable. The order-in-council entirely ignores all circumstances which led to misunderstanding, economic pressure, fear, family considerations, and influenced so many persons to sign the documents. No provision is made to examine the individual cases.

Furthermore, P.C. 7355 rules: "A request for repatriation shall be deemed final and irrevocable." This, in spite of the fact that the legality and the validity of the repatriation documents were, and are being seriously questioned by legal authorities.

Secondly, the order-in-council authorizes the deportation of not only Japanese nationals but Canadian citizens of Japanese race. It is argued that such unprecedented and arbitrary power over liberties of persons can not be acquired by the Governor in Council even under the War Measures Act.

Thirdly, P.C. 7357 authorizes an establishment of a Commission to determine the loyalty of Japanese nationals and naturalized persons of Japanese race in Canada who are referred to the Commission by the Minister of Labor. The investigations are to be carried out with a "view to recommending whether in the circumstances of any such case such person should be deported." Any person so recommended are "deemed to be a person subject to deportation" under P.C. 7355; that is, by order of the Minister of Labor.

Following objections can be laid against this proposal:

It is noted that the Commission is to deal only with persons of Japanese race; it has nothing to do with German or Italian aliens. The inquiry, it is specified, will concern the "activities, loyalty and the extent of co-operation with the Government" of the Japanese. The phrase "co-operation with the Government" strikes a sinister note; it is recalled that a Department of Labor notice dated March 12, 1945, stated: "Failure to accept employment east of the Rockies may be regarded at a later date as lack of co-operation with the Canadian government." It is not required that a charge of disloyalty or an offence of a similar nature be established before deportations are authorized.

In the fourth place, the orders-in-council continues the practice of dealing with the Japanese Canadians on racial grounds. The harsh and unjustifiably biased treatment of these people during the war bears no resemblance to treatment accorded the other enemy aliens in Canada, let alone their Canadian-born children. It had led to much misunderstanding, fear, and discouragement, but not enough to prevent their youths from enlisting in the Canadian army as soon as opportunity was provided.

Now the government is thinking of deporting certain groups of these people through a method that closely resembles "deportation of civilian populations on racial grounds." The latter is recognized under the international law, now operating in Nuernberg, as one of the crimes against humanity.

In the United States with a population of 127,000 American Japanese, no comparable problem has arisen. Only Japanese aliens interned during the war for reasons of disloyalty are to be deported forcibly, and only after hearings have been conducted in each case. Hearings are to be provided for those who renounced their American citizenship at which "mitigating circumstances such as hardship to close relatives and the like," will be taken into account. No question of coercion arose in the U.S., in the same sense as it did in Canada. The number of deportees from the U.S. is relatively much smaller.

Whether we judge it on its own merits or in comparison with methods adopted in the United States, deportation of persons of Japanese race from Canada under the orders-in-council is objectionable. It is not in keeping with recognized democratic principles.

In carrying on the fight against present deportation plans, it must not be forgotten that we are fighting for the preservation of democratic privileges to a minority group. It is a fight not to stop deportations, but to have deportations carried out under existing statutes, the Naturalization and the Immigration Laws, which apply equally to all residents of Canada, and not under orders which apply only to people of the Japanese race.

Neither must we forget that the rights of 1,700 Japanese nationals and their [illegible] involved as much as those of the Canadian-born and naturalized citizens.

# Report on the Nisei Soldiers

From the Nisei Affairs

Trying to keep up with the soldiers is making us feel like the old woman who lived in the shoe. We receive so many conflicting reports that we don't know what to do. After comparing notes and letters we've managed to draw up the following report on their doings.

There is a group of almost 20 boys in Calcutta trying to thumb a ride home. Apparently they hoped to beat St. Nick to their doorsteps, for they've written: "No more letters please, we'll be on the way." When they do get home they'll be entitled to a 20-day leave.

A/Sgt. Jim Kagawa will be in charge of the group on its homeward journey. Albert Takimoto and Buck Suzuki may also join the group for home. Tomi Nishio who is pawing the ground impatiently waiting to get back to London just received a box of what appeared to be biscuits which was sent to him when he was in Delhi many months past. It had only just caught up with him.

"Little Joe" Takashima must be having a trying time attempting to retain his identity amongst a battalion of Chinese Canadian soldiers in England. It looks like he'll be the first home.

Fred Kagawa and Jin Ide are now in Delhi, awaiting further instructions. George Obokata and Fred Nagami are in Poona while Frank Moritsugu is awaiting orders in Bombay.

Harold Hirose on his way to Singapore found himself very popular with the pretty Chinese lassies on the Malay Peninsula. (The girls of course had no chance because Harold is married.) George Suzuki, Kumy Yoshida, Ernie Oikawa, Sid Sakanishi, and Jack Nishizaki are all in Singapore. Sgt. Yoshida is in charge of a weekly Japanese news sheet for the P.O.W.'s and internees in that area. Edgar Iwamoto is still posted in Saigon.

A group of five sergeants, who graduated Vancouver's 2-25 last October should be in Bombay by this time. At last reports they were held up in England because of inoculations.

Back in Canada we find that a few boys who were training at Niagara are now in Brantford and should be discharged next month.

One lone soldier, Masayuki Murakami, is stationed in the Exhibition Grounds in Toronto. All the boys who were stationed in Vernon have been discharged.

Shig Kameda of Winnipeg is back in his civvies.

The majority of the Nisei in

# Evangelines of 1946

By Elmore Philpott in The Vancouver Sun

There is not so much cause for argument over the proposals for Japanese deportations as appears on the surface.

The King government has wisely refused to listen to its more rabid mis-advisers. It proposes to repatriate to Japan all Japanese citizens. It proposes to depatriate from Canada any Canadians of Japanese ancestry who have been proven disloyal to Canada. It proposes also to deport to Japan any Canadians of Japanese stock who signed papers requesting such deportation—provided that they did not change their minds before Japan surrendered. It proposes to disperse in Canada the remainder of persons of Japanese ancestry.

* * *

Provided that the above principles are carried out with kindliness and common sense, there is nothing much wrong with them. The details of the law are a matter for the constitutional lawyers. The Supreme Court of Canada will soon rule as to whether Canada's federal government has or lacks the power to depatriate Canadian-born citizens, simply because they happen to be of Japanese race. But, in the main, the King government's plan for dealing with the whole problem is fair and sensible.

There is one glaring exception. There is a real need for immediate investigation into ways and means used during wartime to induce Japanese-Canadians to sign "requests" for future deportation. Many of these people have taken affidavits which indicate that outright coercion or trickery was used to get persons to sign deportation applications. Those who signed were promised the right to stay with their families, and to get good jobs in their native province of B.C. Those who refused to sign were separated from their loved ones, shipped east, and generally pushed around from pillar to post.

Here are typical affidavits which tell their own story:

"I, George Tameo Aoki, do herewith submit the following statement:

"My wife is in poor health and cannot travel long distances. I was told by the Placement Officer ... that if I did not go east of the Rockies I would be cut off the payroll. ... Therefore I had no alternative but to sign."

"I, Daley Kobayashi, was willing to go east but family obliga-

uniform are still at Ambleside Park in West Vancouver but not for long. It's reported they will pack their kits again and move to Vernon or Kingston.

tions prevented me. I was orphaned at birth and my grandfather, now 80, took care of me. I am the sole support. In order to remain with my family who could not go east, I had to sign for repatriation."

A sawmill worker swears:

"My wife is in New Denver Sanatorium. I could not go east and leave her alone. I therefore had no alternative but to sign."

A sixteen-year-old girl writes that she told the R.C.M.P. constable that she did not want to go to Japan, but that she did not want to go east where there would be no way for her to keep on going to high school.

* * *

Canada will gain nothing and lose much by carrying out the deportation policy ruthlessly. The so-called "Japanese problem" is not going to be solved, but aggravated, by grabbing a few thousand persons who happen to be of Japanese ancestry and shipping them to Japan.

By breaking up families, separating Canadian-born children from their parents or grandparents, Canada would break the laws of humanity (some call them the laws of God) which no nation can break without suffering inevitable consequences.

I think that if Canada goes ahead, to tear daughter from father, and aged grandparents from orphaned grandchildren, that Canadians of all races, all religions and of all provinces will live to regret it.

Have we forgotten the poem "Evangeline?" Do we want some future poet like Longfellow to immortalize a blemish in the record of the west coast, as that of the east coast was?

# Public Opinion Against Deportation of Citizens

TORONTO, Ont.—Majority of the Canadian people are in favor of allowing Japanese who are Canadian citizens to remain in Canada, but are less tolerant towards the Japanese nationals. This is the result as indicated by a recent Gallup Poll survey.

To the question "What do you think should be done with the Japanese living in Canada who are Canadian citizens?" the answer was: Allow to stay, 57%; Send back, 25%; Miscellaneous and Undecided, 13%.

To the question "What about Japanese who are not Canadian citizens but who were living in Canada before the war?" the answer was: Allow to stay ...; Send back, 60%; mis...

# "An Outrageous Situation"

(Toronto Star, November 24, 1945)

Many in Canada will consider the situation regarding the Japanese in Canada as outrageous. Seventy five per cent of the 24,000 Japanese in this country are Canadian citizens; 61 per cent were born in Canada and their citizenship is a birthright. To the second and third generation Japanese in Canada, Japan is a foreign country. Many among the Japanese youth do not know the Japanese language. The Japanese who have become naturalized citizens and who have families here have deep roots in this country.

The Japanese whom the government would deport have committed no criminal acts. According to Mr. King, their loyalty is above reproach. The prime minister stated on August 4, 1944, "It is a fact that no person of Japanese race in Canada has been charged with any act of sabotage or disloyalty during the war." Like other immigrants, the Japanese came here seeking security and a better way of life. The records on crime in Canada show they are among the most law-abiding citizens. Young Japanese men and women desired to enter the Canadian armed forces and for a time were refused. The few who were eventually admitted have served Canada loyally.

Yet the minister of labor proposes to exile over 10,000 of these people from Canada. Many among them are children and youths who were born here and will be regarded as aliens in Japan.

Legally a person cannot be deprived of citizenship or be deported without cause. Mr. Mitchell reported that over ... Japanese in Canada "expressed desire to go to Japan." The question has been raised how this expression was obtained from ... Social agencies, churches, ... unions and other associations ... petitioned the government ... to investigate the method by ... "voluntary applications" to ... Japan were secured from ... Japanese in relocation ... The Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians claims to have evidence that ... pressure and similar coercive measures were employed ... in such applications.

This is a serious charge ... should be investigated ... be deplorable if Canada ... that ... a ship-load of ... Japanese as Nazis did ... German Jews.

# 市民權擁護運動の資金募集

## カナダ各地の日系人總てが擧つて支援すべきもの

カナダに於ける日系人の市民權擁護運動の第一着手としての日本人追放阻止のための措置は既にトロントに於て行はれウイニペッグでもそれに續いて必要なる處置をとつたが、これはホンの手初めであつて日系人の權利よう護の運動は是からまだ次々と展開されて行かなければならぬものであり其ためには充分なる運動資金がいる。而して運動にたいする熱意は各地で必要に感じてゐるもので之れは全國的に連絡してゐるものである運動資金も各地で既に次の如く集めて居るが之また全國的にプールして支拂し後で明瞭なる會計報告を行ふことになるので各地の委員會は夫々で取り扱ふ資金の明細書を作製して報告しあふと共に更に全國的な中央委員會を組織して全体を纏める事になるであらう

▲トロント——十二月十八日時局對策委員會も「市民權擁護委員會」と命名して資金募集に着手、トロント市内は片別訪問して集め既に數名の日人からまで數十弗の寄附金を受けてゐるカプスのジシグの山に就働して居る人々からも送金を受けて居る。一方元沿岸にあつた各團体等の會計殘金の寄附も集める事になつて既にグ一ナー組合よりは其申込を受けてゐる

▲ウイニペッグ——市民權よう護委員會でマニトバ州内各地の日系人から委員會の會費及び運動資金の寄附募集を殆ど完了しておりレヴァルストック、カメロー其他ビーシー州各地に散在するグループからの寄附金も預かつてゐる

▲南部アルバータ——南北連絡委員會が主体となつて「十六歳以上の男女から一人一弗宛集める」運動に着手して居る

▲タシメ——主として各地に居留者からの運動資金募集を既に完了してゐる。グリーンウッドでも集めてゐる

▲スローカンヴァレー——スローカンシティ、ニューデンヴァー、ジャフ、レモンクリーク、ベー各地が合同して「スローカンヴァレー時局對策中央委員會」を組織して資金募集に着手し、特に元沿岸にあつた各種團体の殘金を即時此の運動費の中へ寄附方を要請する運動を起し判明せる限りの責任者に決議文や趣意書を送つて即時に處置方を求めてをり此事に就てはタシメ親和會にも協力方を求めてゐる。而して寄附金はスローカンヴァレー時局對策中央委員會財源部（スローカンシティー）及びタシメ親和會宛に送付方を希望して居る

### 運動資金はどこへ送つたらよいか

右の如くで資金は早急に集めて民權よう護運動の展開に備へなければならぬのであるが、追放阻止問題が一段落ついたとしてもそれで運動は完了する譯ではなく今後の戰ひを進めて行く上に多額の資金が必要なので現下の追放問題に直接關係あると否とに拘らず總ての人々からこぞつて醵出して貰はなければならぬものである。さて各地に散在して居る人々の寄附金の送り先だが、前記のごとく集まる資金總ては統合して運動費に充てるのだからどこへ送つても同じ譯ではあるが全國的な中央委員會が出來るまでは便宜上今後の分は次の如くしたが最もよいだらう

△オンタリオ州以東はトロントの委員會へ

△マニトバ州内及以西のビーシー奥地に至る迄の各散在區域の分はウイニペッグの委員會へ

（右二つのアドレスは別項廣告の通り）

△南部アルバータは南北連絡委員會へ

△スローカンヴァレー一帶はスローカンシティーのスローカンヴァレー時局對策中央委員會財源部へ


市民權擁護委員會

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Phone GLADSTONE 2222


## 「天皇神聖の觀念は誤り」

（東京發）天皇陛下には元旦に當り日本政府に對し詔書を煥發し給ひ「廣く會議を興し萬機公論に決すべし」以下の五ヶ條の御誓文を掲げて其精神に基き過去の誤りを糾正すべき事を說き、更に戰爭の生活困難及び長期戰と敗北に基く思想的混亂、急進的思想の擴大的普及を述べ、天皇と國民との紐帶は相互信頼と親愛感に基くのであつて、單なる神話傳說……國民は他人種より優秀なるが故に世界を支配する運命を持つ」などといふ誤れる前提の上に立つてゐるものではないと說かれてゐる

（右の詔書は、憲法改正をめぐつて反民主々義派が「天皇は神聖にしてをかすべからず」の條項を保留すべく躍氣となつてゐた折柄とて國の上下に一大衝動を與へてをり、殊に此の詔書は天皇を退位より救ふ唯一の途であつたとも報じられてゐる）

◇

モスコーで開かれた英米ソ三國會議は日本共同統治案を決定、ソ、……ウジランド、印度、ビリッピン諸國によつて「極東委員會」を設け、政策實施に當り最高指揮官を補佐する機關としては「對日聯合國審議會」を設置、ソ、支、米、英代表により之を構成する事になり、米國は依然として政策實施の直接擔當者ではあるが他の三國は拒否權を有し各自の意見を反映せしむる可能性があると見られる所から右は日本に於ける反民主勢力に一大脅威を與へてゐるもの丶如く、彼等の最も恐るゝところはソ聯の參加であつて反ソ運動を極度に……ダム宣言實行をサボ……可能性……

## ローズベリーの親和會役員

ローズベリー親和會の役員は左の選舉の結果次のごとく部署を決定

會長横山富太郎、副會長佐野儀治、議長吉田龍一、副議長田上正太郎、幹事長野島……、會計中塚一郎

## トロントに地下鐵

（トロント發）トロント市にカナダ最初の地下鐵道を建設する案は市民の投票でも贊同を受けたが費用五千萬弗以上で八千人の勞働者に七年以上仕事を與へ得るはずの工事である

……會は役員を次の如く決定して該地方と聯絡をとり活動する事になつた　委員長吉田龍一、幹事……、會計中塚一郎

## 看護婦實習科開設

（ウイニペッグ發）マニトバ州では全國にさきがけし一月十四日からセント・ジョセフス病院で十二ヶ月課程の看護婦實習科を開設する事になつた

## フルー流行に注意

モントリオルを始め加奈陀の各都市は目下ジフテリアとインフルエンザが流行してゐて前大戰後の「スパニッシュ・フルー」の如き猖獗ではないが注意が肝要だと……

## コールデール佛青　演藝會

アルバータ州コールデール佛教青年會では一月四日同地コンミユニテーホールに於て大演藝會を開催し各隣り……盛況で時代劇など大成功だつた

## 人事消息

■婚約　トロントの三嶋……氏と岡崎音吉氏長女フミヱ孃は小野武雄氏夫妻の媒介で十二月廿九日婚約式擧行

■死亡　ニューデンヴァーの岩本正太郎氏は一月四日同地病院で死去五日合同教會にて小宮山牧師司式の下に葬儀執行

■尋人　グアーリン（アール・トル三）の山田近義氏は長谷川清氏の現住所をたづねてゐる

## 御禮

グリーンウッド病院にクリスマスのために各方面から寄附を頂きましたことを厚く感謝致します特に市會及びコンミュニティー・アッシエーションから多大の寄附があつた事を深謝いたし一九四六年が總ての人々にとつて滿足と幸福な年であるやうに切望し

右略儀ながら紙上を以て御禮申上げます

看護婦長シスター・ロビンソン
外職員一同


和歌山縣 岩本正太郎 儀當地病院に入院加療中の處藥石効なく一月四日午前四時遂に昇天仕候生前の知人諸位へ謹告仕候同五日午後一時當地合同教會に於て小宮山牧師司式の下に葬儀執行の際は多數ご會葬ご供花香典等下され且つ弔辭……御芳志に與り有難く深謝奉り候……一々參上御禮申上ぐべきの處略儀ながら紙上を以て御禮申上げ候

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田邊平五郎


## 謹告

スローカンヴァレー漁者組合の組合員……各自現住所を……の場合は住所を……

一月七日

元田彌左衞門 Box 169, Picture Butte, Alta.
白川喜一郎 ……

## 株主各位

本組合は目下資産處分に……

一月二日

大……二

……フィシュ組合
…… FISH CO. LTD.
…… B.C.

日本の政治界の將來はまだ[illegible]發展する事は出來ない。それはまだ/\多くの障害を克服しな[illegible]
[illegible]選擧法改正により婦人に參政權を與へ公職に就く事も許したので[illegible]新しい票[illegible]に[illegible]引入れられる事になつて政治的[illegible]
[illegible]

# 大審院で調べる追放令の合法性

## トロントのコミテー代表が領政府に交渉した結果

（トロント發）日系人追放に關する[illegible]は一月[illegible]日カナ[illegible]數[illegible]まれることにな[illegible]ミテーの[illegible]士ブリュー[illegible]一月[illegible]した。右はトロントのコミテー代表たるサイ[illegible]ンドウェル[illegible]のグザム教授、ア[illegible]ュートイン辯護士[illegible]オンが[illegible]オタワ[illegible]を[illegible]で交渉した結果團體では此の要請を考慮して右カナダ令の合法性を審理することに賛同したのである。而してコミテー側の辯護人には著名なる憲法の權威者たるカートライト辯護士が立つ筈で、右の審理に關しては各州政府にも通達してあるが今日までのところではビーシー州政府のオートランド總檢事長だけが審理に立合ふ樣子である

### 第一回の送還には無影響か

（オタワ發）トロントのコミテーから日本人の放棄い[illegible]の合法性につき抗爭を起したが、一月中に八百人乃至九百人の日本人を送還する取きめには影響なきもの〻如くだと一月九日のカナデアンプレスは報じてゐる。併して送還の期日其他の詳細はまだ決定的には判らぬもの〻如く「米國關當局との取きめが込入つてゐる樣である」と報じてゐるが、右のカナダ側からの第一回送還に含まれる者は主として日本人ナショナルで歸國申請取消しを出願してゐない人々だから取りきめは着々と進行してゐるやうである

### ウイニペッグでの提訴は見合せ

（ウイニペッグ發）領政府が閣令の合法性を大審院で審理する事に決定した結果當地の市民權擁護委員會からマニトバ州の最高法院に提訴する事にしてゐた件は一時見合せる事になつた。既に日本人ナショナル、歸化人及カナダ生れの三名から提訴する用意は出來てゐたのである

### 送還延引か
#### 日本の實情から

（オタワ發）日本に仕事口がないのでカナダからの日本人送還は延[illegible]ある事によるかとも[illegible]と云はれ[illegible]即ち日本に居る聯合國當局は既に多數の失業者と食料供給や諸般手當の問題で惱んでゐるので此際此上に事態を重大化するやうなことは望ましくないと云ふのである。併しアクナラ勞働次官は約一萬人に上る日本人送還陸續につきワシントン當局と相談を進めてゐるとも云はれる[illegible]的なものだと見られてゐる

### 追放は罪惡
#### 大學生が抗議

（エドモントン發）カナダの學生キリスト教聯盟西部地方協議會に集まつたカナダ内九つの大學生代表百名以上は日系人追放は「道義上不都合極まる事でありキリスト教の根本から言つて罪惡である」と抗議し、領政府に對しては「今多數の日系カナダ人を日本へ送る事は日本の困つてゐる狀態を一層惡化する故に送還を延期すべきである」と要求する決議を送り、アルバタ州の當局にたいしては忠誠なる日系カナダ人の再定住に關して聯邦と州の間の相談が不充分であると抗議する決議を送つた

### 米國は寛容
#### 送還處置に關して

（トロント發）米國では日本人一世乃至二世にして米國市民權を放棄した者でも「獨逸系セリーンスに對してとつた標準」に合致するものに非ざる限り送還はしない事になつてをり、多くの場合個々人にたいして聽聞の機會を與へ家族關係を考慮に入れて處理してゐるが、カナダの事態は之と全く反對で、首相は「歸國申請書にサインした事を以て彼らの歸化權を取りあげてよい證據となる」と言明して居り、追放の取りきめをした閣令も歸國申請をしたことは「日本を支持する證左」だと述べてゐる。カナダに居る日本人の多くは調査に當り選擇が行はれて自由なる選擇をする機會が與へられなかつたと主張してゐるが個々のケースにたいする再調査の機會は與へ[illegible]

### 米市民權放棄者に對する聽聞會

（加州ツーリーレーキ發）曾ては一萬八千の住民があつた當センターの人口も今は七千二百餘人にまで減少したが此中三千人以上に上る米市民權を一旦は放棄したものの米國に留まりたいと云ふ意志を表明してゐる者にたいする聽聞會は今週から開かれてゐる

### 四千五百名が歸國

（サンフランシスコ發）米市民權を放棄した米國生れを含む四千五百人の日本人は十二月廿九日[illegible]のゴードン號で日本へ歸つたが、大部分は司法省管下のキャンプに戰時中インターンされて居た者及び其家族、又はツーリーレーキに居た自發的歸國者でありニューメキシコ州あたりから來た人の中には今尚「日本の戰勝」を信じてゐる者があつた

## 日系人處置に關する輿論
### 市民群には寛容だがナショナルの滯留には反對

（トロント發）最近ギヤロツプ輿論調査所で調べたところによるとカナダ人の多くは日系加奈陀市民を加奈陀に留まらせる事には賛成だが日本人ナショナルに對しては左樣でない。即ち「加奈陀に住んで居る日系市民をどうしたらよいと思ふか」といふ質問に對しては六二パーセント迄は加奈陀滯留に賛成で二五パーセントは送還、其他未決定一三パーセントであるのに「戰前から加奈陀に住んで居た日本人にして加奈陀市民でない者をどうするか」といふ質問に對する答へは滯留を許すと云ふ者二七パーセント、送還させよと云ふ者六〇パーセントで、其他が一三パーセントである

## 歸國者に拘る種々な問題

日系カナダ人の歸國者を送還する[illegible]は[illegible]により勞働大臣に附與されてゐる。其有効性に就ては目下[illegible]の裁判[illegible]で爭が行はれてゐるが[illegible]へ行く人に對し閣レイが如何[illegible]を[illegible]と[illegible]示してゐるかを知る[illegible]があらう。閣レイ第七三五五號[illegible]に次の[illegible]がある

（一）[illegible]される者がカナダを去る時に持つてゐる金やクレヂット[illegible]なる外國為替に替へて[illegible]送金[illegible]る

（二）[illegible]カストデアンにクレヂットしてある分も右同樣

（三）他のパーソナル・プロパテーも勞働大臣の許可を得て携帶出來る

歸國者は金は外國為替として無制限に所持できるし一定量の所持品も携帶出來るのであり、持物に就ては非公式報道では大人は百七十五斤、子供は夫に準じて少しづつ持てるが何れにしても船腹の關係上制限はあるであらう。

[illegible]歸國者の所持金の最低額は二百弗（十六歳以上）子供は一人五十弗となつてゐて若し夫だけの金のない者には政府から不足分を補つてやる事になつてゐる。二百弗以上持つてゐる者には無料の船賃以外には補助はしない。

歸國者にしてまだ賣れてゐない財産又は携帶出來ぬ財産を持つてゐる者は敵産カストデアンに夫を預け、カストデアンは夫を處分して費用を差引いた殘りを持主にクレヂットする事になつてゐる。そして斯うして上つた金は外國為替として日本へ送るであらう。そころで斯うした取きめに對する主なる論難はカストデアンの財産處分方法にあるのであり夫に對しては裁判も起されてゐるがまだ判決が下つてゐない。カストデアンの財産處分方法乃至は夫によつて蒙つた損害に對する抗爭は續けられねばならぬが、同時に今度の歸國者の財産處分に關しては何等かのよき方法を見出す必要がある。又右の裁判問題を取り扱つた移動日本人財産擁護會から其後の經過につき何分の報告があつてもよい時期である。此運動の爲めには資金も集めたことだから其報告もあつて然るべきものだと云へる。

一方賠償問題を今後進めてゆく上には完全な財産を所有してゐた者は個々人のステートメント——プロパテーの詳細、移動當時に於ける見積り價格、カストデアンの賣却處分から受けた金及手數料等々——を明細に用意しておくべきである。そして若も損害が明かな場合は適當なる當局に賠償を要求すると共に此問題を考慮してゐるウイニペッグの市民權擁護委員會に其の寫しを送るがよい。

歸國問題に關して今直に關心を拂はねばならぬ事はカナダ生れの市民權保持である。閣令によればカナダ市民の籍の剝奪は歸化人だけとなつてゐるが一九四二年十一月廿六日[illegible]他の閣令——送還を要請した者の妻及子供の籍をも取上る——が通過してゐる事を注意せねばならぬ。今度の閣れいも七三五六號により前の閣れいが取消しとなつてゐるか否かを確める必要がある。米國では父母に伴はれて日本へ行く米國生れの市民籍は保留されるようになつてゐる。併しカナダでは此國生れが強制追放から全然除外されてはゐない點からして、カナダ生れの市民の籍を取上る試みが今後起るかも知れぬ危險があるのである。

歸國申請をした者に對して當省當局から[illegible]を受けるようにとの通知が出されてゐるのは要なる準備のためだと思はれるけれども、彼らのケースを再考する機會を與へるどころでなしに送還ようとする手段であるかも知れない。[illegible]くこゝもカナダ生れに對する[illegible]の[illegible]は[illegible]ではないのだから之を拒否する際[illegible]だと思はれる。しかし歸化人でもナショナルの場合はその者がハッキリしてゐないので[illegible]の[illegible]を求める必要があるであらう。

# ニューカナデアン

[illegible]本人の[illegible]の
[illegible]の[illegible]紙

ウイニペグ市タルボット街五〇四 電話五〇一三〇六

發行者 生山國人
英文編輯者 小山和彦
日本文編輯者 梅月高市

（購讀料一部十仙 一月四十仙 前金六ヶ月二弗 一ヶ年四弗）

社説

## 「追放閣令」の含む色々な不都合さ

カナダ政府司法省は閣令第七三五五、七三五六、七三五七號が合法的であるか否かを加奈陀の大審院で裁定することに同意した。之は[illegible]に關して正義が行はれるか[illegible]心を持つてゐる全國の日[illegible]人にとつて吉報である。

これによつて、日本人ナショナルをも含めた日系加奈陀人に對する[illegible]の追放は、大審院の判決あるまでは差止められると推察することが出來るであらう。だが、[illegible]へ歸る事を欲しない者に對し[illegible]が出來たら、辯護士を通して人身保護律（ハビース・コーパス）によつて之に上告しなければならぬ。

問題を法理上から全的に理解するには專門的な知識が必要であるが、前記三項の閣令は大体次の如き不都合な點を含んでゐるのだ。

第一に、日系人の或者を追放する事を規定する閣令第七三五五號は、日系人が歸國申請をしたことを以て「一見して」不忠誠の證跡だと假定する基礎に立つて居る。併し實際の證跡乃至は提示されてゐる多くの宣誓口供書による多くの場合歸國申請は忠誠問題とは何等の關係なきものであることが明瞭であり、閣令に指摘されてゐる如き假定は不合理と云はねばならぬ。經濟的壓迫、恐怖、家庭の事情等々、多くの人々が誤解に基かれてサインした事情を閣令は全然無視して居る。個々のケースを再調査する規定はないのだ。

更に閣令第七三五五號は「歸國申請は最後的なもので變更すべからざるもの」と決定して居る。歸國申請書其のもの、合法性及び有效性に就ては法律家から疑問をかけられてゐるにも拘らず閣令は右の如く決定してゐるのである。

第二に、閣令は、日本人ナショナルばかりでなく日系カナダ市民の追放をも許して居る。斯の如き個人の自由に對して前例のない處斷的處置をなす事は、戰爭對處法の下に於てすら政府には與へられてゐなかつたのだと云はれてゐる。

第三に、閣令第七三五七號は、日本人ナショナル及歸化せる日系加奈陀人にして勞働大臣からコミッションに廻附される者の加奈陀に忠誠であるか否かを決定するコミッションを設置する權限をあたへて居る。而してコミッションは調査の結果「誰を追放すべきか」を進言する事になつてゐる。斯うして追放を進言された者は閣令七三五五號によつて勞働大臣から追出されるのである。

此の忠誠調査委員の中には色々な間違ひがある。コミッションは日系人だけの事を調べるのであつてドイツ系やイタリー系のエ[illegible]の事は關與しないのである。調査は日本人の「活動、忠誠及び政府への協力程度」に就て行はれるのであらうが、此の中「政府への協力」の一項は最も陰險なるもので、一九四五年三月十二日付の勞働省の告示に「ロッキー以東に於ける就職口を受諾しない者は、後でカナダ政府にたいする協力缺如者と見做すであらう」といふ字句があつたことが回想される。而も追放には不忠誠とか何とかいふやうなことで服罪するといふ記錄の有無は必要とされてゐないのである。

第四に、閣令は、依然として日系加奈陀人を人種的基礎の上に於て取扱つてゐる。戰時中に日系人に對して行はれた不公正なる取扱ひは他の敵國性エーリアンズに對しては行はれなかつたのである。斯うした日系人にたいする不公正な取扱ひは多くの誤解と恐怖を生み日系人の意氣をそ喪せしめたにも拘らず、二世は加奈陀軍への大隊が許されると共に進んでこれに入つたのであつた。

いまや政府は國民の一部を「人種的基礎に於いて非戰鬪員を追出す」に等しいやり方で追出さうとしてゐるのであるが、斯うしたやり方こそは目下獨逸のニユールンベルグに於て行はれてゐる戰爭罪人裁判に於て人類にたいする罪惡と認められてゐるものである。

米國に於ては十一萬七千もの日系人があるのに加奈陀に於けるが如き問題は起つてゐない。加奈陀のみをとつて見ても米國と比べてみても、日系加奈陀人を追出さんとする閣令は不都合なものであり、デモクラチックな精神とは凡そかけ離れたものであるのだ。

現在の追放令にたいし反對して戰つてゐる吾々は、それは日系人だけのことでなくして、少數者の權利に對するデモクラチックな特權保持のための鬪爭であることを忘れてはならぬ。それは單に日系人に對する追放阻止の戰ひではない。現在の如きやり方で追放が行はれるとすれば、それは軈て歸化法や移民法によつて加奈陀の居住者全部に適用される危險があるものなのである。同時に吾々は、問題は二千九百二十三人の日本人ナショナルと彼らの家族にのみ關係したものでなくして日系加奈陀人全部にかゝはる問題であることをも忘れてはならないのだ。

## 本紙援助を感謝

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▲タシメの市民協會▲ヴァーノンの淺野テー氏▲ケローナの日系青年會

ニューカナデアン

## メモランダム

T・U

### 日本の新政治界に對する見透し

[illegible]の[illegible]として日本[illegible]して[illegible]したヴァン[illegible]リスチャン・シャー[illegible]誌上に發表した一文の要旨である。ヨーク博士は戰[illegible]の國際正義及平等[illegible]の[illegible]である

×

日本の政治界の將來は未だ前途を豫測する事は出來ない。それはまだ早すぎる。日本國民はまだ幾年の後片づけをして居る。彼等は疲れてをり、幻滅の悲哀を感じてをり神經質になつてゐる。

しかし乍ら日本國民は新日本を建設する決心をしてゐる。軍部の偏狹による束縛は斷たれたのではあるが、彼等はまだ新しく與へられた自由を何うしてよいか充分には知つてゐない。たゞかすかではあるが、併し是まではない明瞭な見とほしをもつて眞のデモクラチックな秩序の基礎を据ゑる可能性だけは見てとつてゐる。更にデモクラチックな日本を勝得るまでにはまだ多くの障害を克服しなければならぬであらう。

日本人は政治的にはまだ未熟である。軍部と官僚が社會的政治の運動を根こそぎに叩きつぶしてしまひ得たのも此のためだと見るほかない。日本では長い間眞の自由なる選擧といふものはなかつたのである。眞のデモクラシーは創造的な思索と構想と或程度の開拓精神とを要求する。之等の心情は戰前の日本の狀態の下では發展し得なかつたのである。夫は又一夜にして展開され得るものでもない。

○

選擧法改正により婦人に參政權を與へ公職に就く事を許したのだ。選擧有權者年齡を切下げたのは確くとも理論的にはデモクラチックな道行を援けたものだと云へる。だが斯うして新に加はつた勢力をデモクラチックな政体の上に力強く反映させるまでには長い時間がかゝるであらう。日本の婦人は政治的經驗がないのだ。彼女等は政治的に考へ乃至は行動する教養を與へられてゐない。彼女等は傳統的な家族制度からもたらされる社會的無力さから未だ完全に解放されてはゐないのだ。

其上に、二十一歳以上の者に選擧權をあたへる事になつて政治的組織に新に引入れられる之等多數の青年は殆ど全的に軍部の指導下に教育されてゐるのである。之等の青年をして政治問題に熱し實際なる行動をさせるためには彼らは再教育されなければならぬ。農民も亦、是までのところでは漸く生きてゐるだけであつて、政治に參與する暇もなければ傾向もないと云ふ有様であつた。

これらの多くの障害があるにも拘らず日本國民は自らの政治的意見を發表しはじめてきた。のみならず彼らは夫れを聲高く語るやうになつて來た。過去十年乃至十二年間といふもの彼らは聞かされ[illegible]ゐるだけであつたのだ。[illegible]今や彼等は疲弊困憊で政治的未熟にも拘らず國家の問題を論議するに積極的熱心さを示してゐるのである。

○

戰爭終結以來五十有餘の政黨が新生したと吾々はきかされた。その中には一人一黨のやうなのや線香花火式なのもある。今日の日本では誰人にもせよ政治を論議すれば聽き手はあるし、政界は混沌としてゐる。

[illegible]にも拘らず全体主義的な傾向からデモクラチックな[illegible]への[illegible]今日の政治的[illegible]のすべて[illegible]の方向に向いてゐるのである。憲法の改正、選擧有權者年齡の二十五歳から二十一歳へ引下げ、婦人に參政權附與、勞働組合運動の擴大、[illegible]教育の[illegible]、聯合軍司令部よりの[illegible]に對する[illegible]、[illegible]、宗教に對する[illegible]、[illegible]者の釋放乃至[illegible]、[illegible]の自由復活及び政治的結社[illegible]、[illegible]する機關の停止[illegible]等々之ら[illegible]の方向は日本の國民大衆にデモクラ[illegible]

# 大審院で調べる追放令の合法性


## 御禮

急患にて市事務所に勤務中スピーダーが衝突して重傷を負ひました[illegible]遠近の皆様が[illegible]入院中は[illegible]お見舞下さいまして[illegible]有難く存じました[illegible]目下自宅で[illegible]上申寫であり[illegible]紙上を借りて[illegible]御禮申し上げます

グリーンウツド 田本トリ
同 佐[illegible]

## 御禮

クリスマスに際し私共入院患者に對して結構なるプレゼントを下さいまして誠に有難く[illegible]只管感謝に[illegible]先づ[illegible]とは存じますが紙上を借りて篤く御禮申し上げます[illegible]を切にお願ひ申上げます

グリンウツド病院内 患者一同

グリンウツド在留の皆々様

## 尋人

元アラスカに居た[illegible]人木村[illegible]氏の[illegible]を至急知らしたし。[illegible]ピーシー[illegible]グリンウツド郵函五七四 [illegible]

# アルバータの皆様へ

・ペルトンにて　佐田生

## 第一信

アルバータの皆様
[illegible]に御無沙汰して申訳ない事一ぱいであります。三年の間アルバータ在住中は厚い御同情の下に[illegible]して頂いたのみならず、さらに[illegible]の折はレイモンド、[illegible]を始めマグラス親睦會、ハーデール相互補助會、テーバー、ピーンクィーン地方友愛會、ピクチュアビュート相互扶助會等の[illegible]から歓送會を催して頂きまでいただいた事を今も感謝し感謝のうちに毎日を過して居ります。アルバータ生活[illegible]——ビーツシーズンも終了し、御今の皆様は健康の過訣[illegible]に花を咲かせながらハーヴェストの骨やすめの楽しみであらう事を遙察申上ます。でも昨年は雨や雪が多かつたやうに新聞で伺つてゐますので作業中の骨折の事、三年の經驗から充分に察しする事が出來ます。

◇

アルバータの皆様
東行後は一々皆様に手紙は出せなくてもせめて月に一回位は當地方の状況報告をさしていたゞかうと、來る日も來る日も思ひ續けてゐたのですが、思ふのみで夫れをもようせず誠に汗顔にたへない次第です。アルバータに於ても皆様と共に南京蟲にせめられながら却の住宅難でありましたが當地は又一層の住宅難であります。友人知人に會へば先づハウスの問題で困りますな——の相談です。新聞廣告にハウスやアパートメントルームの適當なのがあるからと云ふのでスワとばかりに駈けつけてみると既にフロントのドアーには「氣の毒ですけれど貸しました」ともあります。ハウスレントの廣告が夕方の何時などにアポイントがあるやうな時には全く映畫でみる通りにラインアップする始末。毎日毎日家々々と頭の中が家の事で一ぱいになつて外の事は何一つ手につかぬといふ有様です。工場通ひの往復にもハウスはないかルームはないかと右に左に目をくばりくばり歩いてゐますと時々頭に錯覺を起してルームがあいて居るやうな風に見えて仕方がない、ジッと見てゐると家の中から變な顔してにらみつけられた事も度々あうました。斯んなあんばいで意外な御無沙汰申上たのでしたが、愈々のことに來春までは家さがしは投出す事に腹をきめた最近、工場のランチタイムの暇々に書きなぐつたのがこれです。御推讀下さい。

◇

アルバータの皆様
三年の印象深い生活をさしていたゞいた私一家は現在東部加奈陀に再定住の基礎をつくるべく念願して居るのですけれども、一日とても皆様にかゝはる諸問題を忘れる事は出來ません。アルバータに於ける再定住、教育、殊にハイ校及びハイ校以上の教育、職業の自由、移動の自由等々——常に心にかけてゐます。取分け歸國申請者の問題には關心を拂はさせられます。アルバータ州内でのぐらゐのサイン者があるかは知りませぬが、勿論二三の人たちが日本へ行かなければならぬ事情にある事は知つてゐますけれども、何れにしてもアルバータを移動された皆様であるから餘り多勢の方でもないと思ひ夫れを祈つてゐるものであります。（續く）

# オー兄を送る

建・秀雄

愈々出發準備をせよとの通告に接した由、さぞ心せわしい事とお察しするが、それにもまして三十幾年住み馴れた自由の國と數々の新知舊知と或は永久に別れねばならぬ君らう兄の心情は充分に察する。故國に妻子を殘く身の、いつれは行かねばならぬと思へばこそ（へ）苦難は多からうとも——行き給へ、勇んで行き給へ。

[illegible]住民を[illegible]たりに見るのはつらからう。然し此の死線を體はれた困苦のうちに、今、自由を取戻した日本國民は、立上らうともがいて居るに相違ない。生れる前夜の陣痛の苦惱をみる時兄の心はふるい立つだらう。勞働運動に幾多の經驗と獨自の理論を持つ兄だ、兄の云ふ如く農民運動もよからうが、然し勞働運動に餘生をさゝげるなれば尚更よい。下からもり上る力は大きい。大言壯語や机上の理論のみで今の日本は救はれぬ。勞働者、貧農層の眞の自由獲得と自覺によつて、デモクラシー日本は生れる。大いにやり給へ、——希望する、それは自由の國——デモクラシー日本建設の一端をになふものだ。
では折角御自愛を。

# 雑感

むぼた生

[illegible]一人二人が歸つ[illegible]て農業をむで必要なものを合つて生活したいものとむからのいのりがわくのである。

○人間の血と云ふものは[illegible]國土に同化する。加奈陀に生れれば加奈陀に同化することは、如何に頑強な日本精神の所有者でも否定出來ぬ。食物、氣候、風習、環境等々、あらゆる四圍の事象によつて同化の途を[illegible]のである。[illegible]た者が日本へ行つての[illegible]るまで五ヶ年の月日を要する[illegible]は就職する。

○二世諸君のからだの色は[illegible]白色に近い方向をたどつて居る。日本に生れた第一世のそれとは多分に異るものがある。同化しつゝある證據である。日系に於ては一層の差があり、[illegible]白人まがひの膚に化しつゝあるのは否み得ない事實である。愛着の同僚もあるであらう。

○[illegible]州[illegible]の農業地附近に於いて日系人の家族は約十七世帯あると[illegible]。[illegible]市を中心としての農業には十人家族の移動者が住んで居る。此所も國際クリスチャンが多い。永年のキリスト教思想の感化の[illegible]はれぞ云へる。[illegible]ところの感化作用に基くところの必然の姿である。加奈陀への同化の一つの現はれである。だからこそあらゆる艱難を排して再定住に努めたものであるのだ。一つの信念に基くものであると考へられる。

# 二世を讃へる

ジンジャーライダー　前川生

[illegible]の意氣地なさを例にあげて、口を開けば二世はだめだ〜[illegible]骨肉の二世が他人様の[illegible]でもあるが如く、無責任に[illegible]の説を弄してぶつた其の[illegible]が、今度の第二次世界大[illegible]にノックアウトをくはされて、只わい〜騒ぐばかりで一[illegible]の身がら一つ持て餘してゐる[illegible]なつて、戰爭在米の二世達に[illegible]として實戰續行のうちに關[illegible]戰爭不朽の大功を[illegible]の犠牲數、國家貢獻の[illegible]した結果、人種的差別[illegible]せる米國人として[illegible]を[illegible]の人種から其の[illegible]なる民族性を讃美せしめるに至つたのは、何たる皮肉であらう。（論）しそれには必然の理由があつての事であつて、決して偶然ではないのである。すなはち彼ら二世達は「至誠、武實を以て貫けば必ず目的は達成する」といふ確信を持ち

天地を動かす力たづねれば
かよわき人の誠にぞある

と云ふ眞理を其のすぐれた頭腦により咀嚼してゐたからであると私は信じてゐるのである。

在米國籍の第二世が優秀であると云ふ事につき、私はこんな事を本で讀んだ事がある。何時頃の事であつたかは忘れたが——ロツクフエラー財團より二十五萬弗の經費を寄附してスタンフオード大學の社會學教授が主任となり、在米日本人の兒童と米人兒童とを比較して能力檢査を行ふた結果、日本人兒童の方が遙に優秀な事が立證されて「移民の第二世の能力は低下する」といふ學説を見事に裏切つたといふのである。

ひるがへつて在加同胞第二世は如何と云ふに、これまた頗る優秀であつて、加奈陀といふ保守的な國家にあるがため、其の活動範圍を制限せられ常にしひたげられつゝも、よくその苦難にたへて、生活の向上に、完全なる市民權の獲得に努めて寧日なく戰ひつゝあつたが（ニユーカナデアンなどは其の代表的なもので、眠れる當國の為政者を覺醒させつゝ一般同胞も啓蒙されつゝある）今度の大戰で制限があるとは云へ、軍隊への志願が許されるや、彼らの内の勇氣と信念のある人々は期せずして志願入隊して、各自その市民としての義務を盡して白人社會の識者等に感銘を與へてゐるのであるがお隣の米國と違つて第一線へ出て戰ふ事の出來なかつたのは（少數の例外を除いて）かへすがへすも遺憾であると共に、彼らに對して氣の毒に思ふ次第である。

それと同時に斯る優秀なる二世の性情や長所を正視して認識しようとせず却て彼らの短所缺點（二世の短所缺點といふものが一世のそれに比べてどれ程の差があるであらうか？我々自身が反省内省してみて心に恥ないで居られるであらうか？）のみを取上げて誹謗するのみか、彼ら第二世が戰時中に發揮した行爲を恰も非人道的なものとして非難するが如き認識不足で幼稚な頭腦をもつた人々がある事を知るにつけて、まことに悲しむべき事態と云はねばならぬ。

戰前日本のファシストの第一人者であると評された荒木大將が、「二世は、よし日米が開戰するとしても米國のために戰ふのは當然である。それこそ眞の武士道である」と發表されたし、他の者も言はれたが、彼ら二世はその所謂武士道なる精神が如何なるものであるかを自覺するとせざるとに拘らず、ブシドウにかなつた行爲をなした事に對し、恰も自分が日本精神の權化であると云ふが如きうぬぼれを持つた似非愛國者や、狂せる國粹主義者等が荒木大將の云はれた事さへもろくに理解してゐないのであつて、斯る人士こそはよろしく二世から、人生の再教育を受けねばならぬのではなからうか

# 新たにわく感謝

トロント　ツイ・エス生

移動して三度目のクリスマスを迎へた。夢中だつた最初の年、[illegible]でいつぱいになつた第[illegible]それこそ[illegible]生きない[illegible]た四年近い月日。刺し通す寒さ、淡雪[illegible]ながら三人の子供の事を[illegible]に對込む侮夕の苦心。見離れない異人種に感武の目を注いだ戰爭の人たちも、今は信用し愛してくれる。たゞほかに一人の日本人も居ないのがさびしいけれど——。

斯うして新しい友がらできやらかうやら困らず事の出來たのを[illegible]る時「求めよさらば與へられん」「[illegible]たる者を尋ね救はんため[illegible]り」の聖句が思ひ出され、感謝を[illegible]

# Problems Facing the Repatriates

By C. R. D.

The deportation from Canada of certain classes of Japanese Canadians has been authorized by virtue of power invested in the Minister of Labor by three orders-in-council passed on December 15, 1945. They are P.C. 7355, P.C. 7356 and P.C. 7357.

The legality of these orders-in-council is being challenged through legal action. It is important, however, to study the conditions laid down in these orders, applying to persons who are going to Japan.

Most of the information concerning repatriates is contained in P.C. 7355. It provides that any person going to Japan shall be entitled, "in so far as circumstances at the time permit:"

(a) at or immediately prior to the time of his deportation from Canada, to purchase suitable foreign exchange to the extent of any money in his possession or standing to his credit in Canada or advanced to him by the Minister of Labor, to take such foreign exchange out of Canada with him,

(b) to deposit any money in his possession or standing to his credit with the Custodian, and change them for foreign exchange which may be taken with him to Japan.

(c) at the time of his deportation to take with him such other personal property belonging to him "as may be authorized by the Minister of Labor."

These provisions allow the repatriate to take currency with him (no limit set) in the form of foreign exchange. He is also allowed to take a limited amount of personal property. It is reported unofficially that a limit of 175 lbs. per adult will be set, with smaller allowance for children. In any case, the repatriates would not be allowed to take much personal property with him because of the limitation in shipping space.

A minimum has been set on the amount of assets to be taken by the repatriates of $200 for each person over sixteen. If a person does not possess that amount, the government will give him the difference between what he possesses and $200. Children under sixteen who are dependents of repatriates will take with them a minimum of $50 each.

These grants apply only to more or less destitute cases, and persons who possess $200 will not be given additional assistance outside of free passage.

WHERE repatriates possess unsold real or personal properties which he cannot take with him, such properties must be turned over to the Custodian of Enemy Property who is empowered to sell them and after deducting reasonable handling charges place the proceeds to the credit of the original owner. Such proceeds may be transferred to Japan in the form of foreign currency.

The chief criticism, which is raised against the above arrangement with regard to undisposed properties is that the evacuees feel that the Custodian of Enemy Properties has been incompetent in handling the properties entrusted to them. Furthermore, the legality of the sale of properties entrusted with the Custodian has been challenged, but the judgment is still suspended.

It will be necessary to continue the campaign to seek restitution of losses suffered by the evacuees through forced sales of their properties. At the same time it is necessary to seek a better method of disposing of additional properties held by the repatriates than the questionable way in which this matter has been handled by the Custodians.

It is about time too that we had a report of some kind from the Japanese Property Owners' Association. They have been entrusted with a sum of money which was raised to carry through the property case. A financial report from this organization is awaited by a number of property owners.

Persons who were formerly property owners on the coast should prepare individual statements, listing a description of the property, estimated market value at time of evacuation, and net proceeds realized for them by the Custodian. If losses are evident, claims should be sent in to the proper authorities, and a duplicate may be filed with the Defence Committee in Winnipeg, which is interested in the question.

ANOTHER point which is of immediate concern to the repatriates is the matter of Canadian-born childrens' retention of Canadian citizenship. The order-in-council, P.C. 7356, provides for the revocation of nationality only from naturalized persons leaving Canada.

However, it should be noted that there was an order-in-council passed in Nov. 26, 1942, which provided that the wife and minor children of person who requested repatriation will have their Canadian citizenship revoked. This matter bears investigation, and it should be ascertained definitely if this earlier order-in-council is superseded by P.C. 7356. In the United States, all American-born Japanese accompanying their parents to Japan are allowed to retain their American citizenship. An attempt may yet be made to revoke the Canadian nationality of the Canadian-born going to Japan, especially since this group is not entirely exempt from compulsory deportation under the orders-in-council.

Regarding the notices that are being sent by the Labor Department officials to those who had requested repatriation, asking them to report for inoculation against typhoid, and for vaccination, it is understood that this step is only a preparatory one.

The possible danger in complying with these preparations, as far as those who cancelled their repatriation request is concerned, is in making themselves vulnerable to secret and rapid deportation proceedings which may not allow them an opportunity to have their cases reviewed.

As far as is known to this writer, such orders although issued to Canadian-borns also, are not compulsory in their case. Thus, the Canadian-born has a right to refuse to report for the inoculations.

Regarding the naturalized persons and the Japanese nationals, the situation is not as clear. In these cases it would be advisable to act on the advice of a legal authority.

G'Sing with J.T.O.

# The S-20 Boys Celebrate

Nisei soldiers of the S-20, who among other things are studying Japanese in Vancouver, gave old man '45 a magnificent farewell. The celebrations took place before December 20, on which date, they scattered for all points east on their well-earned furlough.

On Friday, Dec. 14, to a very appreciative audience, in a very amicable mood, after a lovely Christmas dinner of turkey, cranberry sauce, plum pudding, mince pie, et al, served by the officers, the versatile students of the S-20 presented an evening of delightful and laughter-provoking entertainment.

In the recreation hall, decorated with holly, evergreen, and other innumerable decorations, including the "accomodating" mistletoe (ask some of the boys and a certain teacher), was enacted many four-star skits and masterful solo performances. They included mimics of the teachers by the students, which had the audience, at least the students, in stitches. As to what the teachers though, well, I wouldn't like to commit myself, but I will say in all sincerity that all the teachers are "regular" fellows.

Just to even matters, the teachers mimicked some of the students. Also on the program was a genuine "higeki" (shades of Kabukiza!) with a hilarious ending.

On the walls were displayed Dali-like drawings of the more eminent or conspicuous members of the staff sketched by Lt. "E. C.", the Diego Riviera of the S-20, who is also a very accomplished actor.

Permeating the whole affair was a great school spirit, not exactly esprit de corps, we have that too, but more of a wholesome college type.

* * * *

On Saturday, 15th, in the gaily decorated recreation hall, a five-piece orchestra played sweet music, as the boys danced with some very sweet girls, over 50 of God's lovelier creations.

After a few mixer games conducted by C.W.A.C. Lt. Marilee Faulkner, Lt. Hugh Langley, M. Yatabe and J.T.O., the evening was turned over to a very enjoyable dance, with a short intermission for refreshments.

The party was arranged by the Canadian Legion War Services, with assistance of the boys, notably M. Yatabe, and "Jazz" Watanabe, who added to the music with his trombone.

NEW YORK CITY—Japanese Americans may now enlist in the U.S. Marine Corps, following reversal of a wartime policy of banning them from service with this branch of the armed forces, according to a statement from Major General A. H. Turnage, assistant commandant of the Marine Corps.

Misses Saturday Nights

# Nisei Soldier Writes From India

From the St. Thomas Times-Journal

The first Canadian of Japanese origin to enlist in the Armed Forces of the Dominion in Military District No. 1 has written a most interesting letter to The Times - Journal from Bombay, India, where he has been stationed with Canadian Army personnel for five months. He is Sergeant Frank A. Moritsugu, bright young journalist, formerly on the staff of The New Canadian, published in the interests of Canadian-Japanese, who was employed for several months by M. F. Hepburn on Bannockburn Farms. Members of his family are still empolyed at Bannockburn Farms.

Sergeant Moritsugu's letter, sent airmail, was written on Friday, November 23. At that time, his address was 32 Little Gibbs Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6, India.

"Up until April, 1945, my contribution to the war was two donations of blood," Sergeant Moritsugu wrote. "In April of 1945 I joined up after the Canadian Army finally opened its doors to Nisei at the beginning of the year. One group had come to India when I began getting information about it. In the first week of April, I became the first Canadian of Japanese origin to go through enlistment at No. 1 Military District depot in London, Ontario.

"After a very short time a group of us set out for India via England and I now have been in Mother India for over four months. As you can imagine, we were objects of curiosity wherever we went, especially in the parts of old London where Canadian troops hang out. We were lucky enough to get a leave in that big city.

"Outside of R.C.A.F. personnel, I do not suppose you get much mail from Canadians in India. Most of the flying boys are on their way home now, so that it looks as if we will be holding the fort. I am the sole St. Thomas representative among the Nisei groups out here.

There are several Londoners in India, along with one lad from Thamesville and one from Chatham."

Although he was a resident of St. Thomas only 13 months, Sergeant Moritsugu regards it very much as his home town and tells in his letter how he misses Talbot Street and also The Times-Journal.

"A Saturday night on Talbot Street, St. Thomas, with the scores of parked cars full of people who came to town to see other people; the line-ups on cold winter nights at the Capitol and the mad din in the five-and-tens, are things easy for me to visualize in my mind's eye," he wrote. "Being away from home, you naturally miss the things that are a part of being home. Recently I have sent an urgent request to the family to send me some Times-Journals among other reading matter."

# Coaldale Group Stages Successful "Shibai"

COALDALE, Alta.—The fourth of January was a great occasion in the Coaldale Community Hall. Starting in the late afternoon, the Coaldale Y.M.W.B.A. presented a "Shibai" with all its colorful costumes, settings, and versatile actors.

The numerous "Odoris" were much applauded and came intermittently with its colorful costumes on a brightly lit stage. Indeed it was more than an eyeful to see those pretty girls, dressed in their "kimonos" go through their graceful routines.

In between the acts of the play, and "Odoris," numerous songs, ballads, and "manzai" were heard, renewing much of the memories, adding variety to the programme.

As to the elders, perhaps their feeling ran back to those days when they also took part in these "shibais" and "odoris" of forgotten days. To others, it was the first they had seen since evacuation, and it certainly looked as if it was a treat for them.

The "Shibai" was indeed impressive. Through laughter and through tears, the audience continued to gaze at the colorful settings on the stage.

With the singing of the club song by the members, some still in their fashioned costumes, the "Shibai" ended and people drifted along their ways thinking of the great performances.

Our appreciation goes to all those who helped in making this "Shibai" a success. We are indeed grateful for the untiring effort of Mr. and Mrs. Kimura in the rehearsing and in the direction of the "Shibai", and to them go our heart-felt thanks.

# *Trade Union Scores Repatriation Scheme*

TORONTO—Local 514, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, went on record as condemning the proposed scheme of the Mackenzie King Government to deport some thousands of Canadian residents on grounds of their Japanese ancestry, announced Harold Kirkpatrick, local secretary.

"Labor Minister Mitchell states that the signing of repatriation forms was 'voluntary' when we know that Japanese Canadian workers were told that they would be fired from their jobs in government projects and would have to leave British Columbia if they did not sign. To us a job and security are important and we would have done the same thing too. The Government made a mistake when it listened to the few race-baiters who have been stirring up this trouble and it isn't fair to the thousands of decent people in British Columbia who oppose racial discrimination. We don't have to worry about the people who want to go to Japan, they will go anyway; did those who want to stay should be left alone and allowed to live their own lives like human beings," concluded Kirkpatrick.


# IMPORTANT NOTICE

1. It has been brought to our attention that many applications for cancellation of repatriation request have been sent to the wrong authorities.

To make sure that your cancellation is properly recorded, you are advised to send in your cancellations to both of the following addresses:

Commanding Officer,
"E" Division
Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Vancouver, B.C.

Commissioner of Japanese Placement
360 Homer Street
Vancouver, B.C.

2. Canadian-born Japanese are also required to cancel their repatriation requests in writing before deportation orders are issued. The order-in-council involves the Nisei, too.

3. If you have cancelled repatriation requests, and yet receive deportation orders, apply for habeas corpus immediately through a lawyer. Your expenses will be paid by this Committee, if you are unable to pay them yourself.

This step must be taken whether you are a Japanese national or a Canadian citizen.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS DEFENCE COMMITTEE
c/o [illegible]
[illegible] Floor, [illegible] Building
[illegible] Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

# Sophy-Ed, Girls' Club Play Host To Nisei Servicemen on Leave

By J.T.O.

HAMILTON, Ont.—The third of the annual Christmas Dance, sponsored by the Sophy-Ed Club on Dec. 29, was a brilliant success enjoyed by about 300 persons, including a number of servicemen who were guests of the club. For this danse, the first in a world at peace, quite a number of girls came in their evening gowns and I must say the effect was quite flattering. A number of Torontonians were seen thoroughly enjoying themselves, including my good friend GS. M.Y. doing his twirls with a certain young Hamilton damsel, also GS. T.S., who didn't get in till 5 a.m. During the intermission, the crowd was entertained with piano ramblings by Eddie Ide and songs by Katie Oyama accompanied by Vernon Hakkaku. Katie Oyama also sang a few of the dance numbers, the effect being very, very nice.

**Enjoyed another social.** On Dec. 27, at Rev. Pike's Church of All Nations, the Girls' Club, under the capable leadership of President Tomi Mizusawa and assistants Margaret Inouye and Katie Oyama entertained GS Nisels at a lovely Christmas party.

To assure success for the party and enjoyment for the 50 people present, a delightful luncheon was served to start things off on the right foot. Then dancing followed with a cutely decorated dance programme entitled "Passport to Paradise," after which everyone went all out for fun with Conga lines. To say the party was a success is putting it very mildly. It would require Hollywoodish adjectives to describe it adequately. Never has such cordiality and participation been shown by so many Nisels at one time.

**Our heart-felt thanks.** S-20 wishes to take this opportunity to thank The Sophy-Ed and The Girls' Club for the lovely hospitality extended to them during their brief visit and are hoping to be back with you soon. S-20 wishes you all great success in '46 which your sincere efforts so richly deserve. Thanks also go to the many friends in Toronto and Winnipeg.

# Ontario Niseis Flock To Alma-ites' Dance

HAMILTON, Ont.—"The music played"—and thus it was that the "Alma-ites" of St. Thomas sponsored their fourth Annual New Year Eve's Dance as has become a tradition every year.

Emceed by capable Ken Saegusa the dance was well under way by 9.30 and Rev. Dr. Dobson, the principal of Alma College, was introduced to the visitors. In the welcoming speech he encouraged the Nisels to carry on in spite of various obstacles.

The hilarity of the crowd plus the noisemakers at 12 o'clock was indeed enough to bid farewell to '45 and greet in the New Year.

We were indeed glad to welcome to our dance the Nisei servicemen, the London Young People, as well as [illegible] from as far away as Chatham, Toronto, and Hamilton.

**Just Eavesdropping . . .** That "punch"—especially the luscious taste and colour, sent everyone agog. Thanks to Yoshi Kurita and her assistants for the delicious refreshments.

Some excitement for Mary and Tye on opening the prize for the elimination dance! And certain Alma-ites—not mentioning names—are still walking on air.

Special thanks to Ken and Jack for the music.

The proceeds from the dance will be donated towards the building of a chapel for the college.

# Nuptial and Personal Notes

### Engagement

The engagement is announced of Miss Fumiye Okazaki, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Otokichi Okazaki, formerly of Vancouver, to Mr. Takui Nikaido, at Toronto on Dec. 23.

Baishakunins were Mr. and Mrs. K. Tsujiuchi and Mr. and Mrs. T. Nakano.

* * *

### Persons Sought

Mr. George Hamagishi of Greenwood wishes to locate his sister Mary, whom he believes to be staying with her aunt somewhere in Manitoba on a sugar beet farm. His forwarding address will be 183 Mutual St., Toronto 2, Ont., after January 15.

* * *

Mr. Chikayoshi Yamada, R.R. No. 3, Vernon, B.C., wishes to contact Mr. Kiyoshi Tatsumi as soon as possible.

* * *

### Card of Thanks

We wish to express our sincere thanks to all those who contributed to the Christmas Cheer Fund for the Greenwood Hospital. It was greatly appreciated by all. Special thanks to the City Council and the Community Association for their generous donations.

We hope 1946 will bring contentment and happiness to everyone wherever they may be.

F. E. Robinson, (Matron) and Staff.

* * *

We wish to extend our heartfelt thanks and appreciation for the acts of kindness, messages of sympathy, and beautiful floral offerings received from our many friends and neighbours during our sad bereavement in the passing of our beloved son and brother Katsumi Bob. Special thanks to the staff at the New Denver Sanatorium.

Mr. and Mrs. Kosaburo Uno and Family.

## OBITUARY

The death is reported of Shotaro Iwamoto, who passed away on January 4 at the Slocan Hospital, New Denver, B.C.

Final funeral services were held on January 5 at the Japanese United Church. Rev. [illegible] Komiyama officiated.

### Acknowledgements

The New Canadian gratefully acknowledges the generous donations from the following: Mr. [illegible] Asano of Vernon, B.C. The Kelowna Young Japanese Canadian Association, Kelowna, B.C.

# *Niseiette Speaks To Missionary Society*

CHATHAM, Ont. — A young Japanese girl, Miss Naomi Tanaka, attended a meeting of the Women's Missionary Society of Park Street United Church in Chatham and brought to the members a few highlights of the repatriation plan of the government for Japanese-Canadians, reported The Chatham Daily News recently.

She was introduced by Miss Lois Clark who read a letter she had recently received from a friend in Tokyo, Japan, describing terrible conditions in housing and food in Japan today.

## *Regina Nisei Club*

# Debate, Dance Ends Year's Activities

By M.K.

REGINA, Sask. — During the happy month of December, the Regina Nisei Club has enjoyed numerous activities. The discussion group gathered each week to review their ideas about the Atomic Bomb, returned men's jobs, and the ever-provoking housing problem. At the monthly meeting, held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. Hori, the members enjoyed a hearty debate on the topic, "Is a University Education Necessary?" The affirmative was led by Ray Ohashi and Bob Yoneda, while Frank Hori and Leo Kobayashi upheld the negative.

In this age of specialization, one needs higher education to step into his place as a world citizen, advocated the Affirmative. On the other hand, the Negative replied that many men and women have attained respected and enviable positions without the aid of a university education. Many excellent ideas were voiced, but Judge Jim Shino, guest of the Regina Club, decided the Affirmative had the more convincing argument.

The resignation of the presiding Recording Secretary was accepted and Frank Hori was appointed to that office.

**Enjoyed Christmas Social.** This month of festivity brought to the members a fine Christmas Social held at the Y.W.C.A. Under the capable emceeing of Ken Sano, the games proved to be great fun. Funny hats were worn by all those who found some means to keep them in place.

Jivers and waltzers alike enjoyed the fine program of dancing which included novelty, spot, elimination, and Paul Jones dances.

Excellent refreshments were served. After the last strains of Auld Lang Syne had been sung, everyone left with a tired but satisfied feeling.

Thanks are extended to those who helped to make this party a bang-up success—Ken Sano, Richard Tanouye, Bob and Barbara Yoneda, Pat Tsujimoto, and Sue Kanzaki.

# Kelowna Fellowship Elects New Officers

By K.I.

KELOWNA—On December 19, the Kelowna Nisei Christian Fellowship group put on a grand concert at the Japanese United Mission. The Bethel Boys' Band led by Dr. Grey was present to play some marches and Christmas songs. Some Christmas carols were sung by the audience.

The plays presented were "The Prodigal Son" in modern version, "Bethlehem Inn" in Japanese, and a pantomime.

On December 16, the Fellowship met at the Japanese United Mission for a supper and the last practice before the concert.

New officers were elected for the coming term. They were as folows: President, Hiko Kinoshita; vice-president, Iwao Ikenoye; secretary-treasurer, Etsuko Kinoshita; social conveners, Meiko Naka and Teru Tamaki; missionary treasurer, Kie Ito; reporter: Kenji Ito.

The next meeting of the Fellowship will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sharpals on January 11, 1946.

**Alex Paton,** M.L.A., Point Grey, addressing the Gyro Club at Hotel Vancouver said the future safety of Canada demands that all Japanese get out of the Dominion.

Mr. Paton said the Nipponese were carrying out a 100-year plan for world domination . . . The Japs can not be assimilated. We must not have minority blocks in Canada if they can not be assimilated.

# Winnipeg Lawyers Criticize Deportation Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

records how our country struggled against injustice and oppression abroad—now contemplates an act of injustice at home. One of the policies of Hitler, that of punishing innocent members of families for act committed by relatives, was universally abhorred—yet this same thing, though on a minor scale, is to be the policy of our government.

"The Japanese were admitted to Canada," she recalls. "Those of them who are Canadian citizens should have all the energies of the government directed to protect them from unjust treatment. It is the duty of our government—as of the government of every other country—to uphold the rights of citizens, regardless of color."

**BELIEVES GOVERNMENT HAS POWER TO DEPORT**

Asked for his opinion as to the legality of deporting Canadian citizens of Japanese origin without their consent, **Arni G. Eggertson** replied: "In my opinion, the parliament of Canada has jurisdiction to deal with this matter, and can delegate to the governor-general-in council the power to regulate and deal with the deportation of such citizens, this power being derived under the War Measures act, being Chapter 206 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, as a proclamation has not yet been issued under the authority of the governor-in-council that the war no longer exists."

Notwithstanding our victory in a war fought to preserve the democratic way of life, some of us have in reality succumbed to the Nazi philosophy, observes J. A. Cherniack. "This Nazi philosophy assumes the existence of superior and inferior races and makes an entire people or race responsible for the misdeeds of its rulers, even if they did not have the remotest idea of what they did, nor the remotest control over their actions and showed no sympathy with them."

Many of the Japanese who have lived in Canada for years before the treacherous Japanese government made its vile attack against Canada and its allies, have become law-abiding citizens, Mr. Cherniack observes.

"It is said that the Japanese reacted inimically to the war effort that Canada pursued in its fight against Japan and its allies," he continues. "Even if that could be proved against some—and I daresay it could not, or they would have been prosecuted—you cannot convict a whole people by the commissions or omissions of a certain number."

**Alex. Bernier:** "If they have been admitted to Canadian citizenship in the normal way and done nothing wrong to deprive them of that right, my offhand opinion is that it would be illegal to deport them, unless the government has a right to do so by virtue of some of the extraordinary powers granted to it during the war." Asked if he considered it would be wise for the government to deport these Japanese Canadians, Mr. Bernier answered: "I leave that question to the government to decide, as it has better information at the moment than the average citizen."

**John L. Ross:** "Each case should be considered on its own merits."

**S. Greenberg:** "My opinion coincides entirely with that of the Free Press. I congratulate the Free Press for taking such a [illegible] attitude on this question and for the spirit it has shown in an editorial."

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